



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 23, 1878.

The proceedings of the Senate to-day were of no special interest.

In the House of Representatives an attempt to change the rules so as to cut off appendages to the general appropriation bills was thwarted by a very decided vote. The Army Appropriation bill was further discussed, especially the clause reducing the force which was finally defeated and the number increased to 25000.

The radicals say the Potter resolution tends to produce an unsettled condition of affairs, to depress business and depreciate the value of all sorts of property, and that it consequently meets with the disapprobation of the country, and receives the condemnation of the monied men throughout the length and breadth of the land; and yet, almost in the same breath, they say "the thing came from Tilden, Wall street and the money rings of the East." Such inconsistency of expression indicates a perturbed state of mind, and is calculated to start inquiries concerning the cause of that perturbation; and inquiries into the causes of radical effects, as proved by the history of that party from its rise down to the present time, can have but one result, and that is to expose a mass of rapacious corruption such as no other political organization was ever before capable of conceiving. The Potter resolution was not born of a ring of any kind, but owes its birth to the general desire of the country for a satisfactory solution of the question the electoral commission was appointed to decide, but which that commission, by a party vote, refused to determine except upon technical grounds. While a few persons—more radicals than democrats—many want to see Mr. Hayes deposed, the people of the country have no such desire. They know that whether fairly elected or not, the men they fairly elected to Congress gave him an indisputable title to his office, and that that title can never be impaired save by some future act that will render him liable to impeachment. But while their feelings and knowledge induce them to oppose any measures calculated to shorten the term for which he was inaugurated, they do want to know to what extent the frauds in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana were carried, who perpetrated them, who made them effective, and who have been or are to be paid for complicity in them. The electoral commission was appointed for the purpose of procuring this information, but, contrary to the expectations of all save those benefited by the frauds, it refused even to attempt to obtain it, and decided, by a vote of eight radicals to seven democrats, that what the people wanted to know, and the object for which it was appointed, were alike, and that the only question before it was whether or not a certain number of papers purporting to be statements of electoral votes had been sent to Congress. The information that the electoral commission refused to hunt up and furnish an enquiring people is still wanted, and the Potter resolution is intended to furnish it, and that resolution is popular because its object is to supply a popular want. The resolution is not calculated to unsettle and depress the business of the country, for those capable of conducting business understand its object, and cannot be deceived by radical twaddle, especially when expressed in such inconsistent terms as those to which reference is made at the commencement of this article; but if it were, Mr. Tilden and the money rings would certainly have no part nor lot in it, for, as is generally believed, it was the fear entertained by these very rings that prevented forcible and successful resistance to the accomplishment of the fraud and the inauguration of a man as President who, a large majority of the people believed, was not elected.

The proposed congressional trip to the Paris exposition seems to meet with general approval. The New York Herald is not only in favor of it, but hopes the whole Congress will go and stay five or six years. If the Herald's hope had a possible fruition we have no doubt it would be shared in heartily by a vast majority of the members, for by that means alone can the congressional terms of many of them, about the extension of which they are chiefly concerned, be accomplished, and the \$5,000 a year and mileage, to draw which is the principal reason for an average member's attendance, be secured for four years beyond the period irrevocably fixed by the constituents of the larger portion of them. Seriously speaking we really believe the country would get along better, and all its interests, and those of its people, be promoted by an immediate and prolonged adjournment of Congress.

Before the adoption of the Potter resolution Secretary Sherman publicly stated that he was confident its object was not to interfere with the President's title, but was to furnish capital for the next democratic campaign. Since the passage of that resolution, however, and since he became aware that it would probably result in his own impeachment, he has resorted to all the means at his disposal to disseminate the groundless assertion that it is intended solely to depose Mr. Hayes and revolutionize the government. Mr. Sherman is evidently flustered considerably, and people in that condition don't, as a general thing, act with much discretion.

The House of Representatives to-day, in Committee of the Whole, by a vote of 115 to 107, determined to increase the force of the army from \$20,000 to \$25,000, but it is questionable whether, upon an aye and no vote in the House, the action of the committee will be sustained.

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Yesterday, for the first time since New York City had a State court, a colored man was a juror in that court; and yet they say Virginia is behind New York. Why, ten years ago we had colored jurors in Virginia, and Judge Underwood vainly imagining that the State could not supply the requisite number, wanted to draw upon Senegambia, Congo, and every other geographical division of Africa. The equality of the American citizen exists only in the South.

The War Department at Washington making preparations for an Indian war, and Congress devising schemes for reducing the now almost ridiculously small army, afford a prominent instance of the strange inconsistency of the present progressive age. If Macaulay's prophesied New Zealanders don't make sketches of the ruin of the Capitol at Washington a long time before he visits London, it won't be the fault of those now sitting in that Capitol.

An attempt to-day in the House of Representatives to amend the rules as to preclude the appending to the general appropriation bills of any subsidies, land grants to railroads, &c., was defeated by a decided vote.

The House of Representatives yesterday passed Gen. Butler's bill for the publication of the Official Advertiser of the United States.

News of the Day.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for the redemption of fifty-two bonds of 1865, consols of 1865. The call is for \$5,000,000 of which two and a half are coupon and two and a half millions registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury on after the 23rd day of August next, and the interest will cease on that day. Following are descriptions of bonds: Coupon bonds dated July 1, 1865, namely: \$50, No. 56,001 to No. 59,000; \$100, No. 95,001 to No. 101,000; \$500, No. 66,001 to No. 69,000; \$1,000, No. 120,901 to No. 125,000. Registered bonds "redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day of July, 1870," as follows:—\$50, No. 1,951 to No. 2,050; \$100, No. 15,701 to No. 16,600; \$500, No. 9,351 to No. 9,700; \$1,000, No. 30,901 to No. 32,200; \$5,000, No. 8,451 to No. 8,700; \$10,000, No. 15,751 to No. 16,250.

The national greenback labor party of Indiana held its State convention at Indianapolis, yesterday, and nominated Henry James, of Grant county, for Secretary of State; Jacob F. Bird, Gibson county, for Auditor; R. P. Main, Floyd county, for Treasurer; David Moss, Hamilton county, Attorney General, and Prof. John Young, Marion county, Superintendent of Public Instruction. The resolutions reaffirm those adopted at Toledo, February 22, 1878. They denounce both the red flag of the communists imported from Europe, and the "communism of national banks," as destructive of the rewards of toil and the incentives of industry and exertion.

The pleasure steamer Empress of India, with a party of eighteen persons on board, became unmanageable and capsized over a dam on the Grand River, at Galt, Ontario, last night. All the passengers were plunged into the river below. As yet only one body has been recovered, that of Harry Jaffray, of Galt, a reporter of a newspaper. Among the missing are Edward Wren, Thos. Elliott, Fred. Kane, Jane Frazier, James Montgomery, one of the proprietors of the boat; Andrew Jackson and David Scott. Little reliable information can be obtained. Diligent searches are being made at and below the scene of the disaster.

Barney Trainor and Dip Kelley fought Tuesday for \$200 a side, near Philadelphia. After five rounds of terrible fighting, and just before the call of time for the sixth round a friend of Trainor's handed him a lemon. He filled his mouth with the juice and toed the scratch. When Kelley approached him he squirted the juice in his eyes and then struck him savagely in the face. At this the ropes were torn down, and the crowd entering the ring, separated the brawlers. Kelley was given the stakes and all hands made haste back to town. Trainor left for New York.

The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention assembled at Pittsburgh yesterday morning. An organization was effected by the selection of Hon. R. Milton Spear, of Huntingdon county, as temporary chairman. After the appointment of the usual committees the convention took a recess to enable the Committee on Credentials to prepare their report, which was not completed, and at 8 o'clock in the evening the convention adjourned till nine o'clock this morning.

The Secret Service Division has received information that large quantities of counterfeit \$50 notes on the National Broadway Bank, of New York, and Tradesmen's National Bank, New York, were offered at the Sub Treasury, New York. They were brought direct from Germany by the steamer Herder, that arrived in New York yesterday. The workmanship is said to be good.

At Columbus, Ga., yesterday, a personal difficulty occurred between Dr. J. C. Cook and his brother-in-law, Charles Martin, in which the latter shot and killed the former. Martin claims that he acted in self-defense, and that Cook was intoxicated. The homicide surrendered himself, but, on his own evidence, was allowed his liberty.

The Russian government, through its agent, Captain Gripenburg, has opened negotiations with the South Boston Iron Company for the manufacture of heavy ordnance, and a special price list, with full particulars as to the capacity of the works as at present run, or under the highest pressure, has been submitted, at the request of the Russian agent.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have issued their circular of prices of coal for the month of June per ton @ \$2.240 pounds, and delivered free at Rondout, as follows:—Furnace lump, steam lump and grate each \$3.60; egg, \$3.75; stove, \$4.10, and chestnut, \$3.50.

The winners at the Baltimore races yesterday were as follows: Three quarters mile dash, P. Lorillard's Garrick; Chesapeake stakes, P. Lorillard's Judith; the mile dash, H. J. Pope's Spaniards; the Racocas handicap, T. W. Dowell's Bushwacker; and the mile heat race, D. J. Crouse's Mechanic.

The U. S. Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of ex-Governor Packard, of Louisiana, to be Consul at Liverpool, and Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, the present Consul at Liverpool, to be Consul General at Paris. Packard was confirmed by a vote of 32 to 27.

A fire in Clarksville, Texas, yesterday morning, destroyed nineteen business houses. The losses aggregate \$150,000.

Mr. F. Mertens, a boat builder at Cumberland, was shot at yesterday, but without effect, by Joseph Bohner, a canal boatman.

THE END OF A SOUTH AMERICAN REBELLION.—The Consul at Buenos Ayres reports to the State Department that the recent rebellion in the Province of Corrientes has come to an end. Eight thousand men have laid down their arms, on the general promise of the Argentine government that full justice would be granted to the people of the revolted province. The question of the rightful claimant to the Governorship of the province does not seem to have been decided by the issue of the rebellion. Minister Osborn also reports that on the 1st of April the Argentine Republic was to enter upon a postal service in accordance with the postal union treaty of Bern.

Foreign News.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A special from Constantinople reports that the Russians have defeated the insurgents near the sources of the river Aida. Many of the latter were killed and captured.

The Ministerial crisis at Belgrade is ended. A compromise was made by referring the question of the legality of the sentences passed on civilians by the military commission to the Court of Appeals. The Ministers have withdrawn their resignations.

The semi official Provincial Correspondence anticipates a favorable result from Count Schouvaloff's efforts. It says that the latest declarations of the British Ministers, as well as the views manifested at St. Petersburg, "are full of wishes and hopes for the renewed consolidation of European peace."

The Russian troops continued yesterday the forward movement toward the Belgrade frontier. General Skobeleff, reinforced with artillery, has stationed his troops close to the Sweetwaters. Osman, Baker, Moukhtar and Fud Pashas yesterday inspected the Turkish lines and ordered the detachments in front not to retire. A Russo-Turkish commission will fix the exact lines of demarcation.

A conflict between Montenegro and the Porte is threatening. Prince Nicholas accuses the Turks of making preparations in Albania for attacking Montenegro. The Turkish Governor of Soutari denies this, and assures the Prince of the Porte's pacific sentiments. The Turks say the Prince is unjustly alarmed, or seeking a pretext for a conflict, as the Montenegrins have been themselves making active military preparations.

The Turks have defeated the Cretan insurgents in several encounters. The British Consul at Canea has proposed an armistice. There is no truth in the report that the Russian military authorities have forbidden the Bessarabian Deputies in the Rumanian Parliament to attend any more sittings of that assembly. Though Austria refuses to permit Montenegro to acquire Antivari, lest it become virtually a Russian port, she does not object to the acquisition of Spitz, which will give the Montenegrins access to the sea. The Austrian precautions in Transylvania are being hastened.

A Vienna correspondent says that the relations between Austria and Roumania have become closer. He also says the Emperor William advised Prince Charles to yield Bessarabia and abdicate if the Roumanians raised difficulties, but the Prince refused and went to the army. The German interference has given offence at Vienna. General Manteuffel has arrived in Vienna. It is reported that he is the bearer of an autograph letter from the Emperor William to the Emperor Francis Joseph.

Whether there is any foundation for these rumors or not it seems certain that the feeling in Austrian Ministerial circles is becoming distrustful of a peaceful issue, and more and more anti-Russian.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg says an opinion prevails that Count Schouvaloff takes to London the instructions containing the elements of a friendly and decisive solution of the question at issue. The secrecy maintained by him will continue until the government receives his answer from London, which is not to be telegraphed, but sent by courier. Accordingly, nothing certain will be known before next week.

A Vienna correspondent reports that Gen. Korsakoff, the Governor General of Bulgaria, has issued a proclamation announcing his appointment by the Czar, and that he is about to carry out the automatic organization of the country, and prepare for the election of a Prince. As yet he says it is necessary to employ Russians versed in the administration, but when the organization is complete Bulgarians will also be employed.

A Vienna correspondent says: "I hear, on trustworthy authority, that, although General Schouvaloff is the bearer of propositions, he has not obtained all he desired. It is nevertheless believed that he succeeded to a certain extent."

The Turkish censorship suppresses particulars about the affair before the Tcheragan Palace on Monday. As far as can be gathered from the details permitted to come through, there was a regularly organized conspiracy to depose the Sultan and restore Murad, who was in the Tcheragan Palace at the time. Murad denies any knowledge of the conspiracy. It is reported that he has since been removed to Topkapou. The number of the revolutionists is variously estimated by the correspondents of the London journals at from one hundred to five hundred, though the government in its circular to the Turkish representatives abroad says that the number was thirty. The correspondence also agrees that an attempt as a political demonstration was a complete failure.

Ali Pasha was the organizer and leader of the movement, was a hot-headed adventurer, who had been several times exiled. He lived some years in London and Paris, and was engaged in journalism. He was recalled to Constantinople after the accession to the throne of Abdul Hamid and appointed director of the Lyceum, but was dismissed for mismanagement. He became needy, and went among the refugees under the pretence of organizing an expedition to aid the Rhodope insurgents. He secured enough adherents to make Monday's attempt. The persons arrested are said to be compromised by papers found in Ali Pasha's house after his death. These particulars are current gossip at Pera, but they may be entirely erroneous. The affair created the utmost consternation in commercial and financial circles in Constantinople. It is said that the outbreak was carefully timed when all the generals and the prominent officials were absent at Buyukdere. It is believed that the position of the War Minister is compromised.

Yesterday's London Times in an editorial on Sir John Holker's reply to Mr. Gourlay, in the House of Commons, expresses the utmost confidence that England has nothing to fear from Alabama or Fenians. The United States will do their duty. The assurance of popular American journals to this effect may be accepted more frankly, because they are not always accompanied by complimentary language toward England, and are very generally qualified by expressions of good will toward Russia.

Her Majesty's iron steamship Triumph, armor plated, 6,660 tons burthen, and carrying fourteen guns, has sailed from Portsmouth for the Pacific Ocean to relieve the Shah, 6,040 tons, and carrying twenty-six guns, as flag ship on that station.

LONDON, May 23.—A St. Petersburg correspondent says: "As we are still far from the certainty of peace (though the general conviction and sentiment in favor thereof is powerful) military preparations are being pushed forward energetically. Even if war is avoided it is thought that these will be useful as a make weight for Russian influence at the Congress. Gen. Todleben's activity and his importance about the fortresses must not therefore be regarded as indicating a failure of Count Schouvaloff's mission."

A correspondent at Vienna telegraphs as follows: "It is true that the result of Count Schouvaloff's efforts will probably turn out to be that he has secured a basis for further negotiations. Meantime the preparations before Constantinople continue energetically. The Russians continue to exhibit a tendency to gradually creep up towards the capital, keeping the Turks constantly on the alert. Fresh reinforcements are constantly going to Bulgaria and Roumelia. Odessa is swarming with soldiers and shipping. Troops, guns and stores are going thence to Bulgaria and Roumelia and Bulgaria. The Turks are not idle.—They have brought troops across the Bosphorus from Soutari until one hundred and thirty

battalions now man the northern lines. Heavy siege guns have been moved from the Bosphorus batteries into the lines, while the batteries on the Asiatic side have been strengthened so as to form in conjunction with the fleet a line of defence, to which they might retire in case of need, though they are now more than ever confident of their ability to hold their positions. The Vakit and Bassiret (newspapers of Constantinople) publish a letter from Osman Pasha denying that he said Constantinople was not susceptible of defence against a considerable Russian force, and declaring that he would never be a party to the disgrace of retreating before an enemy much weakened by illness and fatigue."

A Vienna correspondent, although he thinks that his letter is apocryphal, says it certainly expresses the feeling now pervading the army at Constantinople. A dispatch from Trebizond states that the Russians at Marzoum have received a reinforcement of ten thousand men. Pasha is ravaging the garrison at that place. The insurrection in Cezian against the Russians is spreading. It is estimated that between 10,000 and 15,000 Cezis are under arms. These are prosecuting a guerrilla warfare against the Russians about Arioni and Batoum.

LONDON, May 23.—The supplementary army estimate for the expenses of the Indian expeditionary force has been issued. The amount fixed is \$1,750,000. The Navy estimate for the transportation of the Indian troops also issued to-day is \$1,990,000.

LONDON, May 23.—It is authoritatively stated that Count Schouvaloff brings from the Czar counter proposals couched in conciliatory terms proposing that all questions pertaining to European Turkey be submitted and treated by the proposed European Congress and that questions relating to Turkey in Asia be made the subject of a separate convention between England and Russia alone.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

Some time ago a meeting of Republican Senators, Deputies, Town Councillors, journalists and savants was held at Paris to organize a celebration of Voltaire's centenary during the exhibition. A commission was then appointed, and it was resolved to concentrate the essence of Voltaire's philosophical, moral and social ideas in a cheap volume of one thousand pages, to be spread broadcast through France, and that public subscriptions to cover the expenses should be opened by the Republican papers. Public interest is now concentrated on the proposed centenary. The committee to direct the fête is composed of Victor Hugo and four other Senators, four Deputies, two Municipal Councillors, two members of the Institute (M. Legouve and Renan) and several artists, journalists and men of letters. The Catholic dignitaries are attacking the proposed celebration violently. Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, has issued a pastoral denouncing it. Bishop Dupanloup has published a pamphlet against the celebration and Voltaire. He also yesterday in the Senate asked M. Dufaure, President of the Council and Minister of Justice, whether the Government would prevent the fête and prosecute the publishers of the book containing irreverent selections from Voltaire's works. M. Dufaure said that the celebration was a private affair. The Government had no right to interfere. It reproached the publication of some of the passages, but could not prosecute writings which had been published a million times and been many years in general circulation.

Rain has at length fallen in several of the famine stricken provinces of China, and preparations are making for sowing a crop.

The members of the German National Liberal party held a meeting yesterday, and resolved to vote against the Government bill for the prevention of social democratic excesses.

Advices from San Domingo report that the political factions have had a reconciliation, and hopes are entertained of the maintenance of peace. Gen. Luperon will probably be the successful candidate for President.

The English gunboat Sapphire has seized a small vessel representing the Samoua Navy in satisfaction of the indemnity claimed for losses by British subjects at the time of the Steinberger difficulty.

The Belgian Government is about to forward a complaint to the Secretary of State of the United States, to the effect that, owing to an incomplete publication of dispatches, Belgium's action, as well as that of Mr. Delfosse, its Minister at Washington, in regard to the Canadian Fishery Commission has been placed in a wrong light. The American Government is asked to make a correction by a complete publication of all the correspondence leading up to, during and after the sitting of the commission.

Over thirty thousand people assembled at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, yesterday afternoon, attracted by the grand concert in Mr. Gilmore's honor.

LONDON, May 23.—A ballot will be taken to-day on Alderman Pickop's compromise in those districts where it has not already been rejected by the strike committees. Some correspondents of the London papers think that a majority of the weavers will vote against the compromise, and the result of the ballot will be a complete work for mutual good. Bishop McTear responded in happy style, pledging the warmest sympathy of the church to the colored people, and promising to aid them in every good work. The occasion was enjoyed by an immense audience.

In the Presbyterian General Assembly School, at Knoxville, yesterday morning, Dr. B. T. Lacy was appointed principal delegate to the next meeting of the General Synod of the Reformed church. The report endorsing the colored institution at Tusculum, Ala., and suggesting measures for its interest and progress was adopted.

FROM DEATH'S DOOR.—Monday, February 11, was a dark and rainy day in the South Atlantic ocean. The schooner Carrie E. Long, of Stockton, Maine, on a voyage from Buenos Ayres to New York, had reached a point just south of the equator and about two hundred miles from the Brazilian coast, when the lookout discovered a man on a frail raft, followed by a school of sharks. He was picked up, and said his name was Manuel Francisco, and that he had been at sea ten days when rescued. Originally there were three on the raft, but one had been washed overboard and devoured by sharks before they were two days out. The second died from exhaustion on the fourth day. He threw the body to the sharks, thinking thus to cause them to quit following the raft. But after they had torn his comrade to fragments, they only followed him more intently. He dared not sleep for fear of walking into their jaws. Water gave out on the 6th, and thirst was added to the want of sleep, and his only food was bread, which had become musty from long confinement in a kerosene can, and the eating of which only added to his thirst without satisfying his hunger. His sufferings became so intense that he was about to cast himself to the sharks when the Carrie E. Long hove in sight. Francisco and companions were rescued from the Brazilian penal islands of Fernando and Noronha. He was committed for a small theft, and escaped on a raft after serving three years.

IT HAS been often said that the price of provisions is lower now than for many years.—Yesterday good family flour was selling at \$5.75 a barrel, which is less than at any time since 1859; meat beef \$15 a barrel, the price in 1864; butter, cheese and eggs lower than since 1862; corn 49 cents, or less than in any year since 1844; wheat, \$1.25, a figure that has been touched but once or twice since 1852; oats 33 cents, which was the rate in 1843; hams, 8 cents, which was the rate in 1863; lard, 7 cents, a lower figure than quoted for a quarter of a century; mackerel, \$9.75, which was paid for that article a generation ago; raw sugar, 75 cents, an eighth less than in 1860, and New Orleans molasses, less than at any time within a quarter of a century. This comparison might be extended to all the necessities of life, but these will serve to show that the cost of food has never been so low in this generation.—Philadelphia North American.

CAUTION.—Do not let your druggist palm off a substitute when you demand Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup or you will be disappointed, for no medicine for children equals it in effect.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY.—PITTSBURG, May 23.—The State democratic convention reassembled this morning, and a permanent organization was effected by the election of ex-Senator Buckalew as President. The Committee on Platform presented their report, which was unanimously adopted. On the first ballot for Governor 126 votes were necessary for a choice, but as the highest name, A. H. Dill received only ninety-two, a second ballot was ordered. The platform declares that the radical party is responsible for the present financial distress in the country; that its present hold on power is by fraud; that contraction of currency is unwise; that gold and silver are not to be used for a paper money; that government bonds should be held at home; and that the presidential fraud should be required into; and advises reform in the government of the State.

THE PHONOGRAPH.—Edison's phonograph has made its debut in Baltimore. By invitation of Messrs. Turner and Houck, a party of newspaper men and others gathered in Corinthian Hall at the Masonic Temple yesterday afternoon to hear and witness a private display of the performances of the curious little invention. The instrument has become so familiar through discussion in print and by illustrations that no detailed description of it is here necessary. It consists of nothing but the cylinder, grooved with a fine spiral, and traveling with a bar that rests upon uprights. The gear holding the mouthpiece brings it with its little diaphragm of ferretotype tin, to which is attached the needle, to bear upon the cylinder, around which a strip of tin foil is placed. The diaphragm pulsates obedient to the vibration of the voice, and the needle records upon the foil this vibration in minute dots and dashes. While any one is speaking into the instrument the cylinder is revolved from left to right. Then it is set back again, the speaker ceases, and as the revolution is repeated there returns from the mouthpiece every syllable that has been spoken into it. To increase the sound a funnel of thin cardboard is placed over the mouthpiece.

Everything being ready yesterday, and Mr. Smith, the operator, at his post, he remarked to the phonograph "Good afternoon." The audience waited in breathless silence, and when the revolution was repeated the salutation came back very clearly and like a person speaking in a loud whisper. Mr. George Gardner wanted to know if it "How do you do, Mr. Phonograph, in the 'Sweet By-and-bye'?" but the instrument in this case appeared to want to be questioned in a plainer voice, and the repetition was not quite clear. Mr. George Hoey next tried it in a good, clear stage voice, with better results—"Joe, where is your master?" "At the massere, at the massere," and the phonograph now spoke out so strongly that an involuntary burst of applause arose.

The next experiment was still more gratifying. Prof. Page took up his cornet and played Yankee Doodle to the listening phonograph. Back came the air full and distinct, not a note missing, and the music audible in the corridors beyond the entrance to the hall. The Sweet By-and-bye followed, but this air the phonograph appeared to have some rooted objection to, as it only succeeded to give it back in a tone that may be compared to a penny whistle with a bad cold. On a second trial with the same sheet of foil the phonograph recovered from its sulks and succeeded to imitate the cornet tolerably fairly. Then its further capabilities were shown. The same foil was used, but Prof. Page gave upon it the overture to the opera of William Tell. The two airs were repeated strangely mixed together, causing a hearty laugh from all present. Mr. Smith sang "Baby Mine," and the phonograph took the strange form of following it with a nasal drawl that was inexpressibly funny—something like this: "He is coming back to me, Ba-a-a by M-I-N-E."

The three crows' came next, and the phonograph apparently treated the squaw as a good joke and mimicked it up to nature. It was as faithful as an echo. The "Baby mine" sheet was replaced on the cylinder, and the operator interpolated the lines with such observations as, "Don't you believe it?" "No you don't, all right." All of which were returned mimicked up in the lines of this song. The cornet was once more brought into requisition and the audience treated to a stirring fantasia, which was given back very plainly. The phonograph whistles as well as talks, sings and plays, and obligingly Mr. Smith asked if it would not play a hymn chorus, and after he had done his part, there floated out upon the air the crowing of a cock, the clucking of a hen, the mowing of a sheep, the baying of a large dog, and the deeping quadruple of a steam locomotive, the chiming of a bell, and the phonograph chuckled over it. Various other tests were made and all proved satisfactory.

The whole performance appears so marvelous that the thoughts of the listener are turned to ventriloquism as the only explanation, but the phonograph is too simple to admit of any trick being concealed in it.—Balt. Am.

Church Items.

Yesterday the General Conference of the M. E. Church, South, at Atlanta, adopted a report of the Nashville Publishing House looking to the payment of all its debts and its continuance. At noon the conference received most cordially Rev. Wesley Guins and Rev. W. D. Johnson, fraternal messengers from African M. E. Church. The sentiment of their speeches attested the love of the colored people for the white people of the South, and the joy that both sides had in their mutual good. Bishop McTear responded in happy style, pledging the warmest sympathy of the church to the colored people, and promising to aid them in every good work. The occasion was enjoyed by an immense audience.

In the Presbyterian General Assembly School, at Knoxville, yesterday morning, Dr. B. T. Lacy was appointed principal delegate to the next meeting of the General Synod of the Reformed church. The report endorsing the colored institution at Tusculum, Ala., and suggesting measures for its interest and progress was adopted.

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IT HAS been often said that the price of provisions is lower now than for many years.—Yesterday good family flour was selling at \$5.75 a barrel, which is less than at any time since 1859; meat beef \$15 a barrel, the price in 1864; butter, cheese and eggs lower than since 1862; corn 49 cents, or less than in any year since 1844; wheat, \$1.25, a figure that has been touched but once or twice since 1852; oats 33 cents, which was the rate in 1843; hams, 8 cents, which was the rate in 1863; lard, 7 cents, a lower figure than quoted for a quarter of a century; mackerel, \$9.75, which was paid for that article a generation ago; raw sugar, 75 cents, an eighth less than in 1860, and New Orleans molasses, less than at any time within a quarter of a century. This comparison might be extended to all the necessities of life, but these will serve to show that the cost of food has never been so low in this generation.—Philadelphia North American.

CAUTION.—Do not let your druggist palm off a substitute when you demand Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup or you will be disappointed, for no medicine for children equals it in effect.

THE PHONOGRAPH.—Edison's phonograph has made its debut in Baltimore. By invitation of Messrs. Turner and Houck, a party of newspaper men and others gathered in Corinthian Hall at the Masonic Temple yesterday afternoon to hear and witness a private display of the performances of the curious little invention. The instrument has become so familiar through discussion in print and by illustrations that no detailed description of it is here necessary. It consists of nothing but the cylinder, grooved with a fine spiral, and traveling with a bar that rests upon uprights. The gear holding the mouthpiece brings it with its little diaphragm of ferretotype tin, to which is attached the needle, to bear upon the cylinder, around which a strip of tin foil is placed. The diaphragm pulsates obedient to the vibration of the voice, and the needle records upon the foil this vibration in minute dots and dashes. While any one is speaking into the instrument the cylinder is revolved from left to right. Then it is set back again, the speaker ceases, and as the revolution is repeated there returns from the mouthpiece every syllable that has been spoken into it. To increase the sound a funnel of thin cardboard is placed over the mouthpiece.

Everything being ready yesterday, and Mr. Smith, the operator, at his post, he remarked to the phonograph "Good afternoon." The audience waited in breathless silence, and when the revolution was repeated the salutation came back very clearly and like a person speaking in a loud whisper. Mr. George Gardner wanted to know if it "How do you do, Mr. Phonograph, in the 'Sweet By-and-bye'?" but the instrument in this case appeared to want to be questioned in a plainer voice, and the repetition was not quite clear. Mr. George Hoey next tried it in a good, clear stage voice, with better results—"Joe, where is your master?" "At the massere, at the massere," and the phonograph now spoke out so strongly that an involuntary burst of applause arose.

The next experiment was still more gratifying. Prof. Page took up his cornet and played Yankee Doodle to the listening phonograph. Back came the air full and distinct, not a note missing, and the music audible in the corridors beyond the entrance to the hall. The Sweet By-and-bye followed, but this air the phonograph appeared to have some rooted objection to, as it only succeeded to give it back in a tone that may be compared to a penny whistle with a bad cold. On a second trial with the same sheet of foil the phonograph recovered from its sulks and succeeded to imitate the cornet tolerably fairly. Then its further capabilities were shown. The same foil was used, but Prof. Page gave upon it the overture to the opera of William Tell. The two airs were repeated strangely mixed together, causing a hearty laugh from all present. Mr. Smith sang "Baby Mine," and the phonograph took the strange form of following it with a nasal drawl that was inexpressibly funny—something like this: "He is coming back to me, Ba-a-a by M-I-N-E."

The three crows' came next, and the phonograph apparently treated the squaw as a good joke and mimicked it up to nature. It was as faithful as an echo. The "Baby mine" sheet was replaced on the cylinder, and the operator interpolated the lines with such observations as, "Don't you believe it?" "No you don't, all right." All of which were returned mimicked up in the lines of this song. The cornet was once more brought into requisition and the audience treated to a stirring fantasia, which was given back very plainly. The phonograph whistles as well as talks, sings and plays, and obligingly Mr. Smith asked if it would not play a hymn chorus, and after he had done his part, there floated out upon the air the crowing of a cock, the clucking of a hen, the mowing of a sheep, the baying of a large dog, and the deeping quadruple of a steam locomotive, the chiming of a bell, and the phonograph chuckled over it. Various other tests were made and all proved satisfactory.

The whole performance appears so marvelous that the thoughts of the listener are turned to ventriloquism as the only explanation, but the phonograph is too simple to admit of any trick being concealed in it.—Balt. Am.

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